

The Adams Sentinel.

A Family Journal—Devoted to Foreign and Domestic News, Politics, Literature, Agriculture, Education, Morality, Science and Art, Amusement, Advertising, &c. &c.

At \$2.00 per annum in advance—
Or \$2.50, if not paid within the year.

ROBERT G. HARTER, EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

Advertisements \$1 per square for 3 weeks.
25 cents per square for each continuation.

"RESIST WITH CARE THE SPIRIT OF INNOVATION UPON THE PRINCIPLES OF YOUR GOVERNMENT, HOWEVER SPECIOUS THE PRETEXT."—Washington.

VOL. LI.

GETTYSBURG, PA., MONDAY, AUGUST 11, 1851.

NO. 40.

CHURCH CONSECRATION.

THE consecration of the Catholic Church at Conowingo, will take place on Friday the 15th of August inst. The ceremony will be performed by Dr. Keweenaw, Bishop of Philadelphia; and a sermon suitable to the occasion delivered by Rev. John McCann, D. D., President of Mt. St. Mary's College. The ceremonies will commence at 8 o'clock, A. M.

Teachers Wanted.

THE School Directors of Straban township, will meet at the public house of Jason L. Gross, in Hunterstown, on Saturday the 10th of August next, at 2 o'clock, P. M., to receive proposals from Teachers for taking charge of the several Schools in said township.

Marion Rangers!

YOU will parade at the public house of CHAS. SCHWARTZ, in Shumansburg, on Saturday the 10th of August inst., at 10 o'clock, A. M., precisely, with arms and accoutrements in complete order. By order of the Captain.

LOOK HERE!

230 Acres of good Land, in Liberty township, Adams county, one mile from Fairfield, eight from Gettysburg, and five from Emmitsburg, for sale, very low.

PRESIDENT JUDGE.

WE have been authorized to announce the Hon. DANIEL DURKEE, as a candidate for the office of PRESIDENT JUDGE of this Judicial District, at the ensuing election.

PROTHONOTARY.

TO the Independent Voters of Adams County:—FRIENDS AND FELLOW CITIZENS:—Thankful for the liberal support you extended to me on a former occasion, I again offer myself to your consideration as a candidate for the office of PROTHONOTARY. Should I be successful, I promise to discharge the duties of the office faithfully and impartially, and will be grateful for your kindness.

REGISTER AND RECORDER.

FRIENDS AND FELLOW CITIZENS:—I offer myself to your consideration as a candidate for the office of REGISTER, if elected, I promise to discharge the duties of the office promptly and impartially, and will be grateful for your support.

Register and Recorder.

FELLOW CITIZENS:—Thankful for the very liberal support you extended to me on a former occasion, I again offer myself to your consideration as an Independent candidate for the office of Register and Recorder. Should I be successful, I promise to discharge the duties of the office faithfully and impartially, and in so doing will be grateful for your kindness.

Clerk of the Courts.

TO the Voters of Adams County. FELLOW CITIZENS:—Thankful for the liberal support extended to me at the last canvass for County Officers, I again announce myself as a candidate for the office of Clerk of the Courts, and respectfully solicit your support. Should I be elected, I pledge myself to discharge the duties of the office faithfully, to the best of my ability, and shall feel grateful to you for your support.

COUNTY TREASURER.

DR. C. N. BERLEUCHT wishes to be considered as a candidate for the office of COUNTY TREASURER; and the suffrages of his fellow-citizens will be gratefully acknowledged.

COUNTY TREASURER.

THE undersigned gratefully acknowledges the liberal support extended to him in the last canvass for COUNTY TREASURER, and respectfully announces to his friends and fellow-citizens of the County, that he will be a candidate for that office at the next election. If elected, his best efforts will be directed to a faithful discharge of the duties of the post.

SHERIFFALTY.

FELLOW CITIZENS:—I offer myself to your consideration as a candidate for the office of SHERIFF, at the coming election, and respectfully solicit your support. Should I be elected, I pledge my best efforts to discharge the duties of the office promptly and with fidelity.

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Choice Poetry.

THE LITTLE BOY THAT DIED.

BY T. B. ROBINSON.
I am all alone in my chamber now,
And the midnight hour is near;
And the fagot's crack and the clock's dull tick,
Are the only sounds I hear.
And over my soul in its solitude,
Sweet feelings of sadness glide;
For my heart and my eyes are full when I think
Of the little boy that died.
I went one night to my father's house—
Went home to the dear ones all,
And softly I opened the garden gate,
And softly the door of the hall.
My mother came out to meet her son—
She kissed me, and then she sighed,
And her head fell on my neck, and she wept
For the little boy that died.
I shall miss him when the flowers come,
In the garden where he played;
I shall miss him more by the fire-side,
When the flowers have all decayed.
I shall see his toys and his empty chair,
And they will speak with a silent speech,
Of the little boy that died.
I shall see his little sister again,
With her playmates about the door;
And I'll watch the children in their sports,
As I never did before.
And if in the group I see a child
That's dimpled and laughing-eyed,
I'll look to see if it may not be
The little boy that died.
We shall all go home to our Father's house—
To our Father's house in the skies,
Where the hope of our souls shall have no light,
Our love no broken ties.
We shall roam on the banks of the River of Peace,
And bathe in its blissful tide;
And one of the joys of our Heaven shall be
The little boy that died.

THE LOVED OF OTHER YEARS.

BY EDWARD J. FORBES.
When summer's flowers are weaving
Their perfume-breaths in air,
And the zephyr's wings, receiving,
The love-gifts gently bear;
Then memory's spirit stealing,
Lifts up the veil she wears,
In all their light, revealing
The loved of other years.
When summer stars are shining
In the deep blue midnight sky,
And their brilliant rays, entwining,
Weave coronals on high;
When the fountain's waves are singing
In tones might only hear,
Then sweet thoughts wander, bringing
The loved of other years.
The flowers around me glow ing,
The midnight star's pure gleams,
The fountain's ceaseless flowing,
Recall life's fondest dreams.
When all is bright in heaven,
And tranquil are the spheres,
To thee sweet thoughts are given,
The loved of other years.

Dark Hours.

There are hours, dark hours, that mark the history of the brightest year. For not a whole month in any of the millions past, perhaps, has the sun shone brilliantly all the time. And there have been cold and stormy days in every year. And yet the mists and shadows of the darkest hours were dissipated, and fitted heedlessly away. The cruellest of the ice fetters have been broken and dissolved, and the most furious storm loses its power to harm.
And what a parable is all this human life—of our inside world, where the heart works at its destined labors. Here, too, we have the overcloudings of dark hours, and many a cold blast chills the heart to its core. But what matters it? Man is born here, and it is only by darkness and storms that heroism gains its greatest and best development and illustration—then it kindles the black cloud into a blaze of glory, and the storm bears it more rapidly to its destiny. Despair not, then. Never give up; while one good power is yours, use it. Disappointment will be realized. Mortifying failure may attend this effort and that one—but only for a moment, and struggle on, and it will all work well.

Only Once!

Al! that has destroyed the bright hopes of many a parent. One taste of the intoxicating cup has sent ruin and death to many a household. One profane word has filled the heart with sorrow and gloom. One penny from the mother's drawer has sent the once happy youth to the penitentiary and the gallows. When tempted to break the law of God, will you stretch forth the guilty hand and say, this once and once only will I sin? Stop where you are. It is the first act of transgression that will play the ruin with you. Stop but an inch over the forbidden ground to-day, and to-morrow a foot will not be enough to save you; and next month you may be beyond the reach of love and affection and Christian influence. Resist the first suggestion to do evil. Turn yourself away from the first grasp of sin. There is little honor in saying I have fallen but once; but a glory attaches itself to the character of him who never for once overstepped the bounds of virtue.

First Love.

First Love—Seize one person out of twenty marries his first love, and secure one of twenty of the remainder has cause to rejoice at having done so. What we love in those early days is generally rather a faint creature of our own than a reality. We build statues of snow, and weep when they melt.—Sir Walter Scott.

Sleep.

Man is so constituted, that after engaging either in physical or mental labor for a certain number of hours every day, a feeling of fatigue is induced, and he sinks into a state of unconsciousness for a number of hours, and then awakens with "nature refreshed." and ready to toil for profit or pleasure. It is a necessary part of our existence to enjoy sleep, and the more uninterrupted the sleep, the more refreshing it is. It is during the hours of sleep that the electric battery of the nervous system is replenished with invigorating power. It is therefore a matter of no little consequence to examine into the means which will tend to refreshing repose. The state of the body before going to bed, the kind of bed, clothes and ventilation must all be taken into account. A full meal before going to bed, generally causes unpleasant night visitations and broken sleep; therefore it should be avoided. It is not as refreshing for a person to lie on the back as on the side, and the right side is the best, although many from habit feel no uneasiness from lying on their backs, or on their left sides.
In regard to the kind of beds most suitable for refreshing slumber, there are differences of opinion: some for hard beds, the difference between the two is this—"the weight of the body on a soft bed presses on a larger surface than on a hard bed, and consequently more comfort is enjoyed." Children should never be allowed to sleep on hard beds, and parents who suppose that such beds contribute to health, hardening and developing the constitution of children. We have read accounts of a few quills being good beds for children in the summer; others "a corn husk mattress," or "a pine board with a piece of woolen laid upon it." The latter kind of bed is a gross violation of laws for the preservation of health. Eminent physicians, Dr. Darwin among the number, state that "hard beds" have frequently proven injurious to the shape of infants. Birds cover their nests for their offspring with the softest down or the most velvety moss. The softness of a bed is no evidence of its being unhealthy—and they have a poor understanding of the laws of nature who think otherwise.
To render sleep refreshing, the body should be bathed every night; the bed room should be of large dimensions;—not the life-destroying boxes, named bed rooms, for which our cities are famous, owing to the value of city property. From current statistics, it has been observed that the deaths of children of poorer classes under ten years of age, in proportion to the children of higher classes, are as ten to five. Poor beds are one cause of this mortality. Above all things, however, it should never be overlooked, that cleanliness tends more to healthful sleep than any thing else.
In warm weather, night clothes should be light, and a thin blanket is perhaps the best covering that can be used, but many assert that a cotton sheet is preferable, and if the clothing products of warm climates are any data whereby we may form a correct opinion, the latter covering must be the best. It is also unwise to suppose that the Arabian has a sounder constitution, a stronger frame, and can bear more to the civilized man, owing to his equal bed and what is called "the hardy manner in which he was reared." The civilized man has a better constitution, if he is a man of temperate habits, and he has also a stronger frame and can endure more fatigue.
The officers of Napoleon's army, in the retreat from Moscow, endured the fatigue far better than the common soldiers, and there are abundant evidences to prove that a generous rearing tends to produce a nobler physical and mental constitution, than to be reared amid poverty and stunted with hardship. These who point to the advantages of a barbaric life can use no good argument of the poorer classes. It is an old exploded doctrine, that the children of the poor are healthier and stronger than the children of the rich. If this were true, poverty surely were a blessing. We conclude by saying that good, soft and cleanly beds for children and adults, will tend greatly to promote health, by producing refreshing slumber, especially to the weary workman.

THE HONEY BEE.

THE DRONE AND THE QUEEN.

One of the most interesting and curious little creatures in the insect world, is the Honey Bee. For many hundred years, the habits of these wonderful insects have been carefully studied. Some persons have spent their days in observing these little busy animals.
Every association of bees has three kinds—the queen, the drones, and workers. It is estimated that a hive usually contains from six to twelve thousand bees. In some small hives, however, the number is much less than six thousand, while large ones have been known to have as many as twenty thousand.
There is only one queen bee in each swarm, whether large or small. The average proportion of drones is about fifty to each thousand working bees. Hence, about nineteen-twentieths of the bees in every hive are workers.
THE DRONE.
The drones are the largest bees in the family. Their bodies are thick, short and clumsy, and they are about the size of two working bees. Their wings are large and long, and they make a loud, buzzing noise when flying. They have no sting, and may be handled without harm.
The drones are the male bees. They live a life of idleness, taking no part in the labor of the hive. Indeed, they have not the power to collect honey, or to provide themselves with food. They have neither honey bags, such as workers have, to contain collected sweets, nor cavities upon their legs for the pollen.
Were a drone deprived of the privileges of feeding on the stores of the hive it would die. In one respect they have more liberty than the workers, for they are permitted to enter any hive, and live in the same manner as in their own.

THE QUEEN BEE.

The Queen bee is the mother of the family, and governs the hive. She is longer, and more slender than the drone, but not as large, and is larger in every respect than the worker. Her legs are longer, but her wings are shorter in proportion than those of the drone or worker.
The queen is very seldom seen. Sometimes she may be observed during the time of swarming. She may occasionally be found in her royal cell, when the bees have been destroyed with smoke for the purpose of obtaining their honey.
The queen is majestic in her movements, and is accompanied by a guard composed of twelve workers. This attendance is taken in turn, and never neglected. Wherever she goes, the guard clears her path, always turning their faces towards her with the greatest respect.
She is armed with a sting, but seldom uses it except against rival queens. She may be taken in the bare hand, and will seldom sting when handled carefully. A worker, taken in the same manner, would be dropped like a piece of hot iron.
The chief office of the queen is to lay eggs, one of which she deposits in each cell. These eggs are of two kinds—drone-eggs and worker-eggs. When a worker-egg is deposited in a royal cell, it becomes a queen bee. There are seldom more than five or ten of these cells in one hive.

ROYAL CELL.

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At first she deposits only worker-eggs, then she lays drone eggs for a few days, and after this again produces worker-eggs. During the time of laying the drone-eggs the royal cells are built; and when the queen commences laying worker-eggs for the second time, she deposits every few days, one of these eggs in a royal cell, and from these the queens are produced.
The drones are produced from the eggs in twenty-four days, the worker in twenty days, and the queens in sixteen days.
Though a young queen bee has attained its growth, the workers will not allow it to come out of the cell as long as the old queen remains in the hive. Should the young queen make her escape from the cell, the old queen would seize and kill her immediately.
When the young queen has attained her growth, and begins to say "grace, grace," the old one, knowing it to be the cry of a rival for liberty, is aroused, and attempts to get at the rival cell to destroy its inmate. But the workers prevent her from doing this; and now, finding that she no longer has absolute authority in the family, she commences a sudden vibration of her wings, runs over every part of the combs, followed by her subjects, and a great commotion ensues.
When notice has thus been fairly communicated to the whole family, the queen rushes toward the outlet, the word is given to swarm, and away go the workers, as if pursued by ten thousand foes.
While swarming, they cluster around the queen, and wherever she alights, there the whole company immediately settle. The old queen always flies off with the first swarm.
After the old queen has thus left the hive the workers release the young one. She comes forth strong and full of energy, and at once assumes the government of the colony. If there be yet enough of workers left so that their swarm can be spared, the royal cell is still guarded by the workers.
When this queen hears the cry of a young rival just ready to escape from her cell, she attempts its destruction, and if prevented by the workers, follows the example of her predecessors, and leaves the hive with another swarm.

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Were a drone deprived of the privileges of feeding on the stores of the hive it would die. In one respect they have more liberty than the workers, for they are permitted to enter any hive, and live in the same manner as in their own.

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When the young queen has attained her growth, and begins to say "grace, grace," the old one, knowing it to be the cry of a rival for liberty, is aroused, and attempts to get at the rival cell to destroy its inmate. But the workers prevent her from doing this; and now, finding that she no longer has absolute authority in the family, she commences a sudden vibration of her wings, runs over every part of the combs, followed by her subjects, and a great commotion ensues.
When notice has thus been fairly communicated to the whole family, the queen rushes toward the outlet, the word is given to swarm, and away go the workers, as if pursued by ten thousand foes.
While swarming, they cluster around the queen, and wherever she alights, there the whole company immediately settle. The old queen always flies off with the first swarm.
After the old queen has thus left the hive the workers release the young one. She comes forth strong and full of energy, and at once assumes the government of the colony. If there be yet enough of workers left so that their swarm can be spared, the royal cell is still guarded by the workers.
When this queen hears the cry of a young rival just ready to escape from her cell, she attempts its destruction, and if prevented by the workers, follows the example of her predecessors, and leaves the hive with another swarm.

THE DRONE.

The drones are the largest bees in the family. Their bodies are thick, short and clumsy, and they are about the size of two working bees. Their wings are large and long, and they make a loud, buzzing noise when flying. They have no sting, and may be handled without harm.
The drones are the male bees. They live a life of idleness, taking no part in the labor of the hive. Indeed, they have not the power to collect honey, or to provide themselves with food. They have neither honey bags, such as workers have, to contain collected sweets, nor cavities upon their legs for the pollen.
Were a drone deprived of the privileges of feeding on the stores of the hive it would die. In one respect they have more liberty than the workers, for they are permitted to enter any hive, and live in the same manner as in their own.

THE QUEEN BEE.

The Queen bee is the mother of the family, and governs the hive. She is longer, and more slender than the drone, but not as large, and is larger in every respect than the worker. Her legs are longer, but her wings are shorter in proportion than those of the drone or worker.
The queen is very seldom seen. Sometimes she may be observed during the time of swarming. She may occasionally be found in her royal cell, when the bees have been destroyed with smoke for the purpose of obtaining their honey.
The queen is majestic in her movements, and is accompanied by a guard composed of twelve workers. This attendance is taken in turn, and never neglected. Wherever she goes, the guard clears her path, always turning their faces towards her with the greatest respect.
She is armed with a sting, but seldom uses it except against rival queens. She may be taken in the bare hand, and will seldom sting when handled carefully. A worker, taken in the same manner, would be dropped like a piece of hot iron.
The chief office of the queen is to lay eggs, one of which she deposits in each cell. These eggs are of two kinds—drone-eggs and worker-eggs. When a worker-egg is deposited in a royal cell, it becomes a queen bee. There are seldom more than five or ten of these cells in one hive.

ROYAL CELL.

The queen usually commences laying as soon as the genial warmth of spring comes on. About the first of May her "great laying" takes place, when she deposits from one to two hundred eggs per day. In warm climates this period may take place earlier.
At first she deposits only worker-eggs, then she lays drone eggs for a few days, and after this again produces worker-eggs. During the time of laying the drone-eggs the royal cells are built; and when the queen commences laying worker-eggs for the second time, she deposits every few days, one of these eggs in a royal cell, and from these the queens are produced.
The drones are produced from the eggs in twenty-four days, the worker in twenty days, and the queens in sixteen days.
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lation far beyond any of the author's former works.—*The West*, Jan. 7th.

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The collection is one of which no author need
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York Tribune, Dec. 17, 1849.
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July 21.

FOR THE GENTLEMEN.
JUST received a large assortment of Cloths, Cassimeres, Casimeres, N. Jeans, Tweeds, &c. for Coats and Pants, suit and vestings, all of which will be sold at very cheap prices any time in season. For sale at the
May 5. J. W. S. & CO. N. Y.

APRIL'S DRESS GOODS, such as Silk and Lince Poplins, Barren Cloth, De Laine, Rock and Fines Alpacaes, Barren Cloth, Lince

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CHINA-WARE and GROCERIES in every
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FRIBBONS, Collars, Lace and Edgings, Gloves,
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GENTLEMEN who want Fancy Colored French Cloths, Cashmerettes, and Tweeds Coats, Mole Drab and Black Doe Skin Pants, Satin, and Marseilles for vesting, can find a assortment, at very low prices, at the well

Crossing the Atlantic in a Small Boat.

On board the ship *Devonshire*, Capt. Hoey, which sailed from Portsmouth for New York on the 2d of July, the small boat made its appearance on the first day out. One person only was attacked.

The patient was placed in the stern boat, hanging at the davits, entirely clear from the ship; a small house was built over with tarpaulins and stakes, in which he was comfortably sheltered, and here he was nursed, and attended by the physician and officers of the ship until he was entirely cured. The ship arrived on Saturday morning; the passenger, who is now perfectly well, having never left it in the whole course of the voyage.

None of the other passengers were attacked by the small-pox, the precaution taken by the captain proved perfectly successful. The vessel is now in quarantine. The number of passengers exceeds three hundred.—*N. Y. Evening Post.*

The Extension of the Capitol.—We have been informed that each of the wings of the Capitol, now in the progress of erection, are in dimensions two hundred and forty-eight feet, with a width of one hundred and forty-two feet—that they will be forty-four feet from the present building, and will be connected with it by enclosed corridors.

The dimensions of the contemplated Hall of Representatives will be ninety-eight feet and six inches broad, and one hundred and thirty feet in length—giving an area of more than twelve thousand seven hundred square feet.

The dimensions of the Senate Chamber will be seventy feet by ninety-eight feet six inches. The galleries in the Senate Chamber and Hall of Representatives will each accommodate about two thousand persons, and besides there will be ample accommodations for privileged persons.—*Washington Union.*

The Late Storm.—The Democratic Sentinel, at Uniontown, Pa., gives many particulars of the storm of the 26th ult. in Fayette county. The editor says that "its whole course for 25 or 30 miles is marked distinctly with devastation and destruction; houses, barns, sheds, outbuildings and fences are prostrated, orchards torn up by the roots, the forests laid low—sweeping everything in its pathway, the line of the storm being on an average about one-fourth of a mile in width. It is impossible, without being an eye witness, to imagine the destruction of property or the injury sustained by the sufferers." Not the least remarkable fact connected with the progress of the storm, the editor did not hear of a single loss of human life.

A chrome mine has lately been discovered upon a piece of land lying in Nottingham township, Chester county, Pa. The discovery was made very soon after the property had been sold at a low price, to the present owner, and the former proprietor, supposing that the existence of the mine was known to the purchaser at the time of the sale, has brought an action of ejectment against him and a number of men whom he had employed to work the mine. The sheriff arrested some twenty or thirty of the workmen, on the 17th ultimo, and bound them over to answer at the Court of Quarter Sessions.

A gutta serena tube has been placed in a colliery in Wales, having a shaft of four hundred feet deep, whereby a whisper, either from bottom or top, is instantly heard; a whistle calls attention, and then follows the message. A great source of mischief will thus be abolished by this safe and expeditious mode of communication.

Minnesota.—A correspondent of the *N. York Observer*, writing from Dubuque, Iowa, after a visit to Minnesota, says:

The population of Minnesota is quite small yet—not over 10,000. The immigration to the territory has not been very great thus far, but is increasing. The soil is excellent, and though the latitude is high, yet corn grows as well as in New England; the potatoes are excellent and abundant, and the wheat unsurpassed. The climate is peculiarly salubrious, the atmosphere being dry, and remarkably favorable for those of a consumptive tendency. The lands on the west side of the Mississippi, which are the best, are still in the possession of the Indians, but Commissioners of the United States are now endeavoring to purchase them.

Great Performance in Dentistry.—Our American dentists, who, it is well known are the first in the world, have been somewhat surpassed by Mr. Chaparr, a French doctor, who performed the wonderful feat of pulling out a tusk from the mouth of the mammoth elephant of Mr. Hughes de Massilia's menagerie. The huge animal who had been previously "chloroformed," was also strongly tied with ropes, and after much difficulty the two roots of the tusks, which had been broken a few years ago, and were painful to Alysia, were taken out in a very skillful manner. These two pieces of ivory weigh more than eighteen pounds. The operation was made to prevent the elephant from having another tooth-ache, similar to that which some weeks ago had rendered him mad, and excited him to commit much mischief.

Destruction of a Catholic Church.—The Ottawa (Ill.) Free Trader, of the 26th ult., says that the Catholic Church in that place was destroyed by fire on the day previous. The fire commenced in the steeple, which fell with a terrible crash on the main body of the church, enveloping it in flames. The fire next communicated to the parsonage, adjoining the church on the east, and in a short time both buildings were in ruins. The church was one of the finest buildings of the kind in Illinois. Although not much finished, it had already cost some \$10,000, and when completed, which would have been in a short time, would have cost over \$12,000.

Gypsy Emigrants.—A band of Gypsies lately landed at New York, among the immigrants brought from Europe by an emigrant ship. They are now encamped, with their covered wagons, in the neighborhood of Hoboken, and report themselves from the vicinity of Durham and New Castle, England. The women and children are said to possess the peculiar physical features of their strange race, having slender figures and an abundance of black hair. The men pursue the business of tinkers, and the females cook their meals by fires made in the open air.

The Wheat Crop.—The reports from all grain-growing parts of the Union indicate that the wheat harvest of 1851 will be the heaviest ever taken from the earth.

A fire occurred on the 18th ult., at Oregon, (Missouri), which involved a considerable destruction of property, and the loss of three, and probably more, lives. The hotel of Mr. F. N. Pollock was struck by lightning, and the fire communicating to some spirits stored in a certain part of the building, the flames soon spread about in every direction. Unfortunately, some seven or eight persons, at the time the accident occurred, happened to be in the room where the fire originated. The doors became impassable by the flames a few moments after, and those who failed to avail themselves of the perilous chances offered by the open windows were consumed. Mr. A. Jabe was burnt to death; Mr. James D. Fortune succeeded in getting out of the window, but died a few hours after; Mr. F. N. Pollock, as also a stranger named Hades, shared the melancholy fate of Mr. Fortune. Mr. James Thorp, who was violently bruised and much burned, is not expected to survive. A Mr. Sykes, and a stranger, name not known, who were also in the room, are the only ones that are expected to recover.

Flags of the Revolution.—There is now in Alexandria, Va., the first flag taken during the Revolution by Gen. Washington from the Hessians, at Trenton. It is composed of silk beautifully embroidered in needlework—the crown appears prominent, and the date 1775 on the front. Also, the identical flag surrendered at the battle of Yorktown. It was the flag of the 7th regiment, and now bears this inscription: "The surrender of Lord Cornwallis, being the crowning glory of the complete success of the American arms." The flag is of rich silk, well perforated with bullet holes. General Washington's body guard flag is also there, silk, with the motto, "Conquer or die."

A Severe Retort.—A young and pretty girl attended a ball on the 4th ult., at Oshkosh, Wisconsin, decked off in the shorts and pants. She was the only one present in the mode. The other ladies were shocked—very much shocked! They regarded her short skirts as indecent. She quietly remarked that if they would pull up their dresses about the neck as high as they ought to be, their skirts would be as short as hers.

Highway Robbery.—One evening, last week, a gentleman, a citizen of Cincinnati, walking in the outskirts of the town, along the canal, met what appeared to be two generally dressed women, who, having passed him, turned round, spring upon him, knocked him down and robbed him of a splendid gold watch and forty dollars. They were highwaymen dressed in women's clothes.

The Convention of Virginia, which has been sitting at Richmond during the last eight months, have at length agreed upon the form of a new Constitution for that State, and brought its session to a close. The Constitution has yet to be submitted to a vote of the People, but of its acceptance by them, no doubt appears to be entertained. The final vote upon it in the Convention was taken on Thursday evening week, when on the question of its endorsement, which was submitted as a test question, it was adopted by a vote of 75 to 33.

The prominent modifications of the present Constitution consist in the adoption of the system of popular elections in all departments of the Government, in the abandonment of the principle of the representation of property, and in requiring the Legislature to provide for the payment of the present and every future public debt.

The Geographical centre of the United States, at the present time, is in the Indian Territory, 120 miles west of Missouri. The present centre of our representative population, which is constantly moving Westward, is a certainty, by actual calculation, to be just about at the city of Columbus, Ohio.

England and Slavery.—With all her sentimentality about the crime of human bondage as an institution of society, Great Britain has been, nevertheless, and is now, a slave-holder in some form, and in various quarters of her empire, no less than the United States. As an instance in proof, we see it stated, that of the 7,500 inhabitants of St. Helena, 1,000 are recaptured slaves, retained as servants, with the sanction of the Governor General. The island is a depot for slaves who have been rescued in their passage to the West Indies and other places, and the poor creatures are there consigned to a state of practical bondage, under the specious form of "servants" and "apprentices," as they are called.

A most extraordinary beer-drinker has just died in the north of France. He drank ten quarts a day from the age of 15 to 60, and the average of his daily consumption during the 41 years of his existence was at least four quarts, giving the enormous amount of 162,840 quarts during his lifetime. The excise on this quantity would be over \$600. He was also an inveterate smoker, and in 75 years used over 8,000 pounds of tobacco.

Blackberries that are not Blackberries.—It is a curious and fact that "all blackberries are red when they are green," but the Salem Gazette describes a "blackberry," perfectly ripe, but of a perfectly light-pink color, of an insidious character, and the blindest, cleanest and handsomest of all small fruits.

The keeping of ice from one morning to the other, during the warm weather, when it is most desirable to preserve it, is a matter of some importance to housekeepers. The market is commonly well supplied, and it is not difficult to procure as much as is needed, and at a moderate price, for so soon as it becomes wet, it rather assists than hinders the melting of the ice. The best preservative is saw dust, and this may be kept in the yard or cellar in an open box. Half a peck kept in this way, will last longer than a peck kept in a tub.

Stars in Canada.—The vast barracks erected during the last war at Windsor, C. W., and which are rapidly falling to decay, are said to be occupied by fugitive slaves from the States, among whom there is much suffering and poverty.

Annual Commencement of the College of St. James.—The fifth annual commencement of this College, near Hagerstown, Md., was held on Thursday, July 31st. On the day preceding, an oration was delivered by the honorable Senator Pearce, of Maryland, before the literary societies. At 8 1/2 A. M., on Thursday, the corner stone of a new College building, named "Ketap Hall," was laid by Bishop Whittingham, with appropriate services, and an address delivered by the Rev. Dr. Muhlenberg, of the city of New York. This portion of the exercises was originally fixed for Wednesday, but was postponed on account of the inclemency of the weather. The degree of A. B. was conferred, in course, on eight young gentlemen of the graduating class; and that of A. M. on four graduates of three years standing. The honorary degree of Bachelor in Divinity, (B. D.) was conferred on the Rev. Milo Mahan, assistant minister of St. Mark's church, Philadelphia; and that of D. D. on the Rev. William Adams, of Nashville, in the diocese of Wisconsin. The honorary degree of Doctor of Laws (LL.D.) was also conferred on John Henry Alexander, Esq., and on Hugh Davey Evans, Esq., of the city of Baltimore.

Tobacco.—The cultivation of Tobacco has never been carried on to so great an extent in Pennsylvania as this season. The high prices which good Pennsylvania tobacco commanded last year, has given this impetus to its cultivation, and caused many persons to engage in it who never before attempted it. The most extravagant rents have been paid for land, to be used for raising tobacco. In some sections of Lancaster county as much as seventy-five dollars per acre has been asked and freely given.

Remarkable Preservation.—A remarkable instance of recovery from the effects of lightning is related in the *Brighton Chronicle* as having occurred lately near Estelleville, in Atlantic county, N. J. Mr. Samuel Evans with a team of mules was in the woods, and while hauling out a log preparatory to loading, from under a large tree, he was struck down with his four mules, by an electric shock. He did not lose his consciousness, but he was wholly unable to move hand or foot, and his mules were in the same helpless condition. After remaining in this state for about fifteen minutes, vitality returned, first in the thumb and forefinger on one hand, enabling him to rub them together. Fearing the mules might recover before he could get from among them, and in their struggles injure him, he worked his fingers and by slow degrees regained the use of his hand, then his arm, &c., when by exertion he dragged himself out of the reach of the mules' heels. The mules gradually recovered also, and he got them upon their feet. A bright red line marked his arms and down his chest and legs. He felt sore for some days after the occurrence. There was a cloudless sky at the time, and no indication of lightning or rain. The tree was completely shivered to splinters.

Westward Ho!
A telegraph dispatch was received at St. Louis on the 26th ult., from Kansas, which is near the Western boundary of Missouri, adjoining the Indian territory. St. Louis and Independence are also in telegraphic communication. A continuous line of telegraphic wire now extends from the verge of civilization on the Western frontier, (East of the Rocky Mountains,) to the Northeastern extremity of the United States. Alluding to this fact, the St. Louis Intelligencer heads an article where is "the West?" and proceeds to say:

We have not passed the meridian of life; yet yet within our recollection all the territory west of the Ohio was comparatively a wilderness inhabited by a few squatters, with now and then a small village, consisting of a tavern, a blacksmith shop, a "grocery," and perhaps a retail store or two. Louisville and Cincinnati were then small, insignificant towns, whilst St. Louis was only a buffalo village, driving a profitable trade in thrifty robes and beaver skins. At that day, to the people of the East, Ohio and Kentucky were "the West," while in those States "the West" was understood to be the comparatively unexplored region West of the Ohio. But since then Indiana has grown to be a great State, with its surface chequered all over with railroads. Illinois has now 800,000 souls within its territory, and is marching with giant strides on the road to wealth and greatness. Missouri has also nearly seven hundred thousand inhabitants, and within a few years will have double that number. Iowa, too, which was then the abode of savages, has since entered the family of States, and will soon be one of the most powerful among them.

The same may be said of Wisconsin and Michigan, and even now we have new States in embryo; still farther West and North. Minnesota and Nebraska will soon be adding new stars to our national flag, whilst Utah and New Mexico will not linger on the way.

Particulars of the Sioux Treaty.—The *Galena (Ill.) Advertiser* of July 29, confirms the report that a treaty had been effected with the Sioux Indians, and says: By this treaty the government of the United States acquires title to 90,000 square miles of most excellent land—being in area about twice as large as the whole of New England, and containing ten times as much land suitable for profitable cultivation.

The amount to be paid is said to be an annuity of \$68,000 a year for forty years; \$40,000 a year in cash, and the balance in merchandise. These terms are favorable to the government, and we presume will be ratified without hesitation.

Human Sacrifices.—In February, 1850, a chief in Buketown, near Old Calabar, Africa, died, and seven slaves were instantly killed and buried with him, and twelve more were bound and doomed to death, but were rescued through the efforts of Mr. Anson, of the United Presbyterian Church.

Sunday Riot in New York.—Last Sunday night, about nine o'clock, during an alarm of fire in New York city, two fire companies engaged in a furious riot in front of a church during religious services, and the police had the greatest difficulty in suppressing the disturbance. About 2000 persons congregated together in the mob.

It is stated in the "Watchman and Reflector," that two hundred Baptist churches in New England are destitute of pastors, and from five to six thousand throughout the country, of the same denomination, are destitute.

Awful Tragedy.—Thomas Gwin and James McCollum were both killed a few days ago in a rencounter, near De Kalb, Mississippi. They were near neighbors, and a feud had existed between their families for some time. On the day of the fatal occurrence their wives met and were interchanging abusive words, when McCollum happened to come up, made a violent assault on the wife of Gwin. As soon as Gwin learned the particulars, he armed himself with a gun, and started with the avowed purpose of killing McCollum. They met on a road a short distance from McCollum's house, when both fired, and both were killed—each having received a full charge of buckshot, one in the breast, the other in his side and back.

Gov. Briggs on Bachelors.—Ex-Governor Briggs delivered an address on Thursday, before the New York State Normal School, at Albany, which is described as being "full of humor, anecdote, happy illustrations, and a sound argument in favor of education." It was mainly an unwritten and unprepared effort, but well stored with good sense, and moral instructions. Towards the close, he gave the "old bachelors" a scolding, particularly that class of them who grumble at being taxed for educating other people's children. We quote his language:—"Am I to be taxed to support children not my own?" grumbles the old bachelor. "Certainly." "But I have no children of my own." "So much the worse, you ought to have them." "But I have no wife." "Bad again, you ought to have a wife and children! And not having a wife, which no good man ought to be without, and no children, which are also necessary, you deserve to be doubly taxed. Go and present your case to some good lady, as one fit for her sympathy, and if you are deserving of it, you will certainly find it."—*Boston Cour.*

A recent report from General Harney, commanding on the Texan frontier, communicates intelligence of the rescue of seventeen Mexican captives from the hands of the Comanche and Lipan Indians, and their delivery to the Mexican authorities at Guerrero, Mexico, agreeably to the 11th article of the treaty of Guadalupe Hidalgo. Sixteen of the prisoners were boys, and all were children collected in the predatory excursions of those Indians from different parts of the North-eastern Provinces of Mexico; but, although many of them have been from five to seven years in captivity, the United States officers were enabled to gather such particulars respecting their parentage and places of birth, as will probably secure the return of them all to their families.—*Nat. Int.*

Singular Case of Lynching.—About fifteen or twenty women, somewhere in Livingston county, Illinois, enticed a Miss Dickson, a young lady of 20 years of age, away from her home, on the 17th ult., and after whipping her in a brutal manner, and dragging her to a considerable distance, tarred and feathered, and set her at liberty. The provocation for this inhuman outrage is alleged to have been the cruel treatment by Miss Dickson's father of a young girl who was living with him.

V. B. PALMER, the American Newspaper Agent, is the only authorized agent for this paper, in the cities of Boston, New York and Philadelphia, and is duly empowered to take advertisements and subscriptions at the rates as required by his receipts will be regarded as payments. His offices are—BOSTON, Scollay's Building; NEW YORK, Tribune Building; PHILADELPHIA, N. W. corner Third and Chestnut sts.

Wm. THOMPSON, No. 6, Carroll Hall, Baltimore, is our only authorized Agent in that city, for advertisements and subscriptions to the "SENTINEL." His receipts therefor will be good.

Baltimore Price Current.

Flour,	3 87 to 4 00
Wheat,	78 to 80
Rye,	60 to 61
Oats,	59 to 63
Corn,	25 to 32
Beef Cattle,	4 50 to 5 75

Married.

On the 6th inst., by the Rev. B. Keller, Mr. PETER HILFENRICH, to Miss ANNA CATHARINE NOLL—both of Carroll county, Md.

On the 20th ult., in Centre county, Pa., by the Rev. A. Britain, Mr. SAMUEL CRIST, to Miss HENRIETTA C. BAUMAN—both of Hendersonville, Adams county.

On the 2d inst., by the Rev. Mr. Scheurer, Mr. JONATHAN SEIFERT, of York county, to Miss HENRIETTA SHOLL, of Adams county.

Died.

On Tuesday last, Mrs. MARY CATHARINE, wife of Mr. J. Lawrence Schick, of this place, aged 26 years 1 month and 9 days.

On the 6th inst., after a short illness, Mrs. ELIZA WOLF, wife of Mr. H. Gustavus Wolf, and daughter of Mr. Wm. Gillespie, sen., of this borough, aged 38 years 2 months and 12 days.

On the 5th inst., after a short but severe illness, Mrs. ANNA MARY MARK, widow of Peter Mark, deceased, of Franklin township, aged 73 years and 6 months.

Yesterday, a child of Mr. Edward Menche, of this borough, aged 19 months.

On Friday last, JACOB, son of Jacob and Susan Troxell, of this place, aged 6 months and 4 days.

On the 2d inst., PETER DAVID BUEHLER, son of Jacob Aughaug, Esq., of this place, aged 3 years 4 months and 29 days.

On the 25th inst., MARY ESTHER, daughter of Mr. Henry Bishop, of Mountjoy township, aged 1 year 2 months and 16 days.

On the 23d inst., HENRY DAVID HARTZELL, of Mountjoy township, aged 15 years 3 months and 5 days.

On the 30th ult., JAMES PURDY, son of Mr. Wm. Miller, of Franklin township, aged 19 mos. and 10 days.

On the 3d inst., ELIZA ANNA, daughter of Mr. Jacob Sell, Jr., of Union township, aged 12 years 8 months and 11 days.

At Westminster, Md., on Wednesday last, Mr. WM. KING, sen., formerly of Gettysburg, aged 60 years 7 months and 4 days. He was a very worthy man.

Non-Resident, Henry county, (Iowa) on July 15th, of cholera, Mr. W. W. MEYER, formerly of York Springs, aged 25 years and 2 mos.

ELECTION.
NOTICE is hereby given to the members of the "Adams County Mutual Fire Insurance Company," that an election for THIRTEEN MANAGERS, to serve for one year, will be held at the office of the Secretary, on Monday the 1st of SEPTEMBER next, between the hours of 2 and 4 o'clock, P. M.—each member to be entitled to one vote.

Aug. 11. D. A. RUEHLER, Secy.

ELECTION.
NOTICE is hereby given that an election will be held to elect THIRTEEN MANAGERS of the "Cumberland Valley Mutual Protection Company," at the public house of Victor Shannon, in Dickinson township, on the First Monday of SEPTEMBER next—said Managers to serve one year. Election to be held between the hours of 2 A. M. and 4 o'clock, P. M., of said day.

JOHN T. GREEN, Secy.

Aug. 11.

GRAND RALLY OF THE FREEMEN OF ADAMS COUNTY.

"I have endeavored to do my duty. I have labored to advance Pennsylvania's interests. I have demanded for her all her Constitutional rights, no matter how humbled or complained. Henceforth, as heretofore, I am ready to do battle in the glorious cause of Justice and Truth, and without fear or favor, contend earnestly for the right."—Gov. JOHNSON'S SPEECH AT LANCASTER.

THE Citizens of Adams county—all who are friendly to the election of Wm. F. JOHNSON—all who desire to hear that popular and able Chief Magistrate, whether his political friends or foes, are respectfully invited to attend a general MASS MEETING of the people of the "Young Guard," to be held at Gettysburg on Tuesday the 2d day of September next, at 1 o'clock, P. M.

Gov. W. M. JOHNSON has made his arrangements to be present on that day, and address his fellow-citizens then assembled. Come hear him! Judge for yourselves, when you have heard him. Let men of all parties hear him. The Governor desires to be heard by the citizens of every political complexion, and it is hoped all will avail themselves of this opportunity.

It is expected that other distinguished speakers will be present and address the meeting.

A. R. Stevenson, Jacob A. Gardner, James G. Reed, Geo. H. Binder, S. M. McCrory, John Elder, D. A. Buehler, William Jones, A. Heintzelman, Joseph Pink, Wm. D. Himes, COUNTY COMM.

COUNTY MEETING.

THE Citizens of Adams County, friendly to the present State and National Administrations, will hold a Public Meeting at the Court-house in Gettysburg, on the evening of Monday the 18th of August inst., at 7 o'clock, when addresses may be expected, and arrangements for the reception of Gov. Johnson at the meeting in September, will be made. By order of the COUNTY COMMITTEE.

GETTYSBURG FEMALE SEMINARY.

THIS School, under the direction of Miss WALLACE, will be re-opened on Monday the 1st of September.

TERMS—Ten dollars per session of five months. Pupils will be charged from the time of entering, to the end of the session. No deductions from price will be made for time lost by the Teacher, or non-attendance of the pupils.

REFERENCES—J. B. Phelps, J. A. Thompson, R. G. Harper, Dr. D. Horner, Hon. M. C. Clean, J. B. Danner, Rev. Dr. Schmucker, Rev. Dr. Baugher, Rev. Dr. Krauth, Prof. Gilbert, Rev. Dr. Storer, Rev. Dr. Johnson, Dr. J. Gilbert.

STRAY COW.

CAME to the plantation of the subscriber in Cumberland township, Adams county, Pa., in the latter part of July last, a RED BRINDLE COW, supposed to be ten years old. The owner is desirous to come and prove property, pay charges, and take her away.

DANIEL POLLEY.

MEDICAL DEPARTMENT OF PENNSYLVANIA COLLEGE.

Ninth, below Locust street, Philadelphia.

THE Lectures for the Session of 1851-'52 will commence on the 13th of October, and continue until the termination of the last of March—including a full course of instruction in all the departments of Medical education.

The Faculty is constituted as follows: WILLIAM DARRAH, M. D., Professor of Principles and Practice of Medicine. JOHN WILKES, M. D., Professor of Obstetrics and Diseases of Women and Children. HENRY S. PATTERSON, M. D., Professor of Materia Medica and Therapeutics.

WILLIAM R. GRANT, M. D., Professor of Anatomy and Physiology. J. GILBERT, M. D., Professor of Principles and Practice of Surgery. WASHINGTON L. ATLEE, M. D., Professor of Medical Chemistry.

WILLIAM H. GORRERT, M. D., Demonstrator of Anatomy and Curator of the Museum. Clinical Medicine and Surgery at Pa. Hospital. By the PHYSICIANS AND SURGEONS of THAT INSTITUTION.

Clinical Medicine and Surgery at the College. By PROFESSORS DARRAH AND GILBERT. Second course students are furnished with tickets to the clinical lectures of Pennsylvania Hospital, on the immediate vicinity of the College, at the expense of the student. During the past year 1335 cases were treated at the Hospital, and a large number at the College. The anatomical rooms will be open on the 1st day of October.

FEES. Matriculation fee, (paid once only.) \$ 5 00 Ticket of each chair, 15 00 Gratification, 20 00 Demonstration Ticket, 10 00 For further information address DAVID GILBERT, M. D., President, No. 124 Arch St., Philadelphia.

TO THE STOCKHOLDERS OF THE HANOVER BRANCH RAIL-ROAD COMPANY.

THE Stockholders of the "Hanover Branch Railroad Company," are hereby notified that they are required to pay

FIVE DOLLARS.

on each share of stock subscribed by them, on or before the 3d day of Sept' next, to the undersigned, at the office of the "Hanover Savings Institution."

The Stockholders, residing in Petersburg and vicinity, are authorized to have their subscriptions to WILLIAM GARRISON, Treasurer, at Petersburg, three hundred dollars and seventy-five cents, yearly, merchant, in Littleton, Pa., and those in Gettysburg and vicinity, to J. B. McCALLISTER, at the Bank of Gettysburg.

Certificates of stock, signed by the President and Treasurer, will be left with the above named persons, who will deliver them to the Stockholders. It is the intention of the Board to require monthly payments of Five Dollars on each share of stock, until all is paid.

By order of the Board, M. E. TAYLOR, Treasurer.

Aug. 11.

8 Teachers Wanted.
THE School Directors of Cumberland township, will now receive bids from Wm. Storer, to employ the said school, at 1 o'clock, P. M., to employ the above number. Bids to be taken charge of the Public Schools of said township. All those interested are requested to attend.

Aug. 4. GEO. WAYSBRIGHT, Secy.

JAMES G. REED, ATTORNEY AT LAW.
OFFICE on the south side of the Public Square, two doors west of the "Sentinel" Office.

April 10.

VALUABLE PROPERTY IN HUNTERSTOWN AND VICINITY, AT PUBLIC SALE.

WILL be offered at Public Sale, on Saturday the 6th of September next, at 12 o'clock, M., on the premises, the following:

REAL ESTATE

of ABRAHAM KING, Esq., situate in Hunterstown and vicinity, to wit:

Lot No. 1, containing 14 Acres—of which 2 Acres are in Timber.
No. 2, containing 9 Acres of Timber;
No. 3, containing 5 do.;
No. 4, containing 12 do.;
No. 5, containing 93 do.;
No. 6, containing 1 do., with a good young ORCHARD, a Carriage-house, and a well with a pump in it;
No. 7, containing 25 Acres. This Tract will be sold altogether, or in separate lots to suit purchasers. Four or five acres of it are excellent Meadow.

No. 8, the House & Lot, in Hunterstown, the residence of Abraham King, Esq. There is a large STORE ROOM, and LUMBER HOUSE attached, with an excellent Cellar.

Attendance given, and terms of sale made known by

JOHN M'ILHENY, Assignee.

VALUABLE PROPERTY FOR SALE.

THE subscriber, Administrator of the Estate of JOHN HARPER, late of Freedom township, Adams county, deceased, will offer at Public Sale, on Saturday the 20th of September next, at 10 o'clock, A. M., on the premises,

A FARM,

situate in Freedom township, Adams county, on Marsh creek, about 8 miles from Gettysburg, and 2 from Emmitsburg, containing

108 ACRES,

near measure, of which between 60 and 70 Acres are in excellent TIMBER. The improvements are a good TWO-STORY STONE HOUSE, and a good Kitchen, a Barn, a new well, and a Tenant-house, formerly occupied as a Distillery, with overhead water, from a never-failing spring near the house; a CLOVER MILL, CHOPPING MILL, and SAW MILL, &c. somewhat out of repair; and a

LARGE ORCHARD,

of Apple and other Fruit Trees.
The Farm is in a good state of cultivation, and the water power one of the best on the creek.
Persons desirous of viewing the property, will be shown the same by the Administrator, residing near the premises.
The terms will be made known on the day of sale by DAVID W. HORNER.

REGISTER'S NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given

coffee say, or say, wid hot mate and pit-
tates? Sure there's plenty of 'em down
stairs, Pether darlin', bairn the fear I have
that yer mind's disordered."

"Sure it ud be the wunner av it wasn't
wid the bad treatment I've had, Misthress
O'Connolly," sez I.

"Troth, Pether darlin', sez she tenderly,
"it'll be a blessed day for me when I can
bether it. But ye must confess that ye
married me last night, an that my name's
Mulrooney."

"Let me out," sez I, "or I'll die the night."
"Deed, Pether, achorra, it ud be plasin'
me to do it av ye wor in yer right head;
but the time's not come yet, I see," sez she,
an wid that, she down stairs she trotted again.

Oh, but I suffered wid the hunger pain,
Misthress Urrin, till I could bear it no longer.
I knocked at the door an called out "Mis-
tress Connolly, Misthress Connolly, let me
spake to ye."

"There is no Misthress Connolly now,"
sez a dithy little colleen from the outside,
sure she was married last night, an her
name's Mulrooney."

"Tell Biddy Mul— Mulrooney to come
here this," sez I. Oh, but I choked to
spake it. After a little while I heard her
comin up the stairs.

"Did ye call, Pether darlin'?" sez the fat
old deaver.

"Troth, I believe I did," sez I.

"What'll I do for ye, husband?" sez she.

"I'm starvin I am," sez I.

"Was I married the night?" sez she.

"Sorra bit I know," sez I.

"Spake out, Pether dear; I don't hear
ye," sez she.

"Dear and ague! yes!" sez I.

"Tidn't ye marry me yerself, Pether?"
sez she.

"Divil a one o' me knows," sez I.

"What do ye say, Pether dear?" sez she.

"Sure father Hennessy knows I did," sez
I desperately, and wid that the door was
flung open, and wid a loud laugh, in comes
Misthress Mulrooney, wid father Hennessy,
and half a dozen acquaintances, and throws
herself into my arms and begs my pardon
over and over agin. And that is the way,
Misthress Urrin, I was desavied into marry-
in' Misthress Connorey—Mulrooney I mane.

**Rev. Dr. Bacon and his Party among the
Mountains of Persia.**

The last number of the New York Obser-
ver contains a long and interesting letter
from the son of Rev. Dr. Bacon, of New
Haven, Conn., who, with Dr. B. and Rev.
Mr. Marsh, attempted to cross from the city
of Mosul, on the Tigris, to Oromiah, the
residence of the Nestorian Christians. On
their passage through the Kurdish moun-
tains they were robbed and narrowly escaped
being murdered by the savage anti-Christian
Kurds, and were finally forced to return to
Mosul. The narrative is very interesting,
but not having room for it, the following
from the Rev. W. F. Williams, written at
Mosul, June 3d, must suffice:

"I was interrupted and amazed by the
unexpected announcement that Mr. Marsh
had returned. They came, a sad woe-worn
looking cavalcade.

"They were here able only to hire ani-
mals to Akrt—three days off, and were
detained there from Friday P. M. till Monday,
in hiring other animals, while the Aga
there improved by forwarding letters into
the Mountains to every Aga on their route,
that Franks were coming, who must be
plundered and murdered. This was, of
course, not learned by them until long after-
ward. Tuesday night they were disturbed
by armed visitors, whom their host had
great difficulty in quieting.

"The next day they were waylaid, cap-
tured, baggage searched, and relieved of all
their money and much of their clothing,
and a long consultation was held as to what
they should be murdered or not. Their
watchers, which they had put into their fobs,
were not found, the Kurds understanding
nothing of the mystery of breeches pocket-
ets.

"The Aga to whom they had been brought,
would not allow his men to plunder, reser-
ving that luxury to himself. The Aga's
wife was rigorous in using all her influence
for their deliverance, and after many hours
of suspense, they were sent off under an es-
cort of renowned sanctity, who protected them
at his own house two nights and one day,
and then escorted them on their road, till
they were in comparative safety; with great
difficulty delivering them from the malice
of a third Aga, who sent one son and then
another to kill them, and then came him-
self to see why his orders were not complied
with. All the Moslems' influence and ar-
guments were called into requisition, but he
succeeded in putting them safely on their
route to Mosul, and to-day, after a most
exhausting fortnight's labour, when they
should have been in Oromiah, they are
all here, whence they started. The plot
was evidently to kill and rob them informa-
lly, and in such a way that the authorities
could deny all knowledge, and lay it to some
wandering robbers; this old man being with
them, led to a parley, and this to the hiring
of the villans as their escort, to the very
house of the second Aga, who then did
not know what to do nor how to act. He
was afraid to let them go, for Franks have
influence, afraid to kill them, for Franks
are looked after, and finally he sent them
to the Musli, and they escaped."

"At a rough guess, I should say that the
value of the things taken was \$1000, be-
sides \$50 in money. The thieves acted
strangely. They came back to Mr. Marsh
his gold pencil, and gave him a battered
tin cup. The daggers they took took
fancy to, and the firearms they not re-
luctant to hand over, but the silver and
gold bracelets and caps."

Phenomena in Lake Michigan.—Several
times this season the people of Chicago
have been startled by the sudden rising of
the waters of Lake Michigan to the height
of several feet, without any apparent cause.
On the 26th of July, according to the Chi-
cago Journal, the lake played its antics al-
most every half hour or so, as was fully re-
cording. At dusk, while the lake was as
smooth as a mirror, without wind or any
apparent cause, the water rose to the height
of four feet, twice within an hour. What
has caused this great commotion with Lake
Michigan, is a mystery. It is certainly very
unaccountable.

Stray Dogs.—The Presbytery and
Universities of Kentucky and Wayne
county, North Carolina have united in build-
ing a church, with bell and steeple, which
is said to be the handsomest edifice of the
kind in the country. They will use it al-
ternately.

**Threatened Trouble with Mexico about
Fugitive Slaves.**—The Houston (Texas)
Telegraph, of July 18th, contains the fol-
lowing:

"Several persons who have lately visited
the towns of Santa Rosa, Morelos and Pre-
sidio, for the purpose of re-capturing run-
away slaves, have returned, and report that
the fugitive slaves are harbored by the Mex-
icans, and in some instances force has been
used to prevent our citizens from re-captur-
ing these slaves. This has so exasperated
many of the settlers at the west, that they
are determined to raise a force sufficient to
overpower all opposition, and re-capture
their slaves at all hazards. At the last ac-
counts a large party of armed Texans had
assembled near Presidio, and threatened to
attack the town if the fugitive slaves were
not given up. It is intimated that there are
not less than two thousand fugitive slaves
in the Mexican towns between the mouth of
the Rio Grande and Presidio. In Santa
Josa, there are forty fugitives who escaped
from one plantation in Arkansas. The own-
er of them has made many efforts to induce
them to return to Arkansas, but in vain.—
They boast that they are in a free country,
and permitted to enjoy equal privileges with
the Mexicans. We have been informed that
about two hundred fugitives from Texas
crossed at one of the principal ferries on the
Rio Grande, during the last two years. We
are informed that a company of ninety
men, well armed and equipped, will soon
be marched into Santa Rosa, if certain
slaves are not given up; and we should not
be surprised if five hundred or a thousand
men should follow them, should they meet
with opposition from the Mexican authori-
ties. Our information is derived from such
respectable sources, that we think there can
be little doubt that difficulties are brewing
on our western frontier, that may prove far
more serious than those relating to the Cu-
ban invasion. It may be well for the gov-
ernment to look well to this subject; and
take timely precautions to prevent another
rupture with Mexico."

Puerto Principe.—The town of Puerto
Principe, the seat of the late outbreak,
which is the capital of the central Depart-
ment of Cuba, is situated in the interior, a
little to the east of the centre of the island,
and 450 miles from Havana. It is 36
miles from Neuvas, which is its seaport,
and through which all its foreign trade pas-
ses. The town is situated between two riv-
ulets, which unite and form the San Pedro
river. The country in the neighborhood
formerly produced immense quantities of
cattle, and supplied the markets of Havana.
The soil is exceedingly rich and productive,
but much of it lies waste and uncultivated.
The mountain range of Cuba flanks the city
on either hand. The eastern chain, run-
ning to the point of the Island at Cape
Maya, is savage and unbroken. Some of the
peaks rising to the height of 8000 feet—
These mountain valleys and defiles will af-
ford ample shelter to the revolutionists,
who may also draw their supplies from the
rich agricultural region adjoining.

Arrival of Hungarian Exiles.—The
packet-ship Devonshire, which arrived at
New York on Saturday week from Liver-
pool, brings forty-seven officers and privates
lately belonging to the Revolutionary army
of Hungary, but latterly kept under the
surveillance of the Sublime Porte. Their
liberation was granted by the Sultan some
months since, on condition that they leave
their native land forever. Hard as that
condition was, it was a less cruel alternative
than that which was likely to make them
prisoners for life in an Asiatic dungeon.—
They embarked at Constantinople and ar-
rived at Liverpool a few weeks since, where
they were treated with the same hospitality
and kindness, which they will doubtless
meet with here. It is understood that these
Hungarians are on their way to the colony
of New Buda.

Many of them are officers of great dis-
tinction, intimately associated with Kossuth
during the Hungarian struggle. The New
York Commercial says:

"Among them are Lieut. Col. Fockner,
(accompanied by his lady,) who held office
under the provisional Government; and Major
Biro and Mr. Almady, whose names
have often appeared in the records of Hun-
garian patriotism. One officer, whose an-
cestor describes as apparently not yet
twenty-one years of age, has been in eigh-
teen engagements.

Armenians.—We see intimated that there
are now in this country several young men
of the Armenian nation, who have visited
the United States for the purpose of self-
improvement, with a direct view to the
project of returning hereafter to Armenia,
and devoting themselves to the education and
elevation of their countrymen. They are all
learning some mechanical trade or profes-
sion, and one is at Boston studying denti-
stry with Dr. Hitchcock, who, it is said, in-
tends to establish himself in business in
Constantinople. Another of these youths,
who is described as very promising, is in
the extensive foundry and machine factory
of N. Starbuck, Esq., of Troy, New
York.

Sailed on board the Atlantic.—When
the steamer Atlantic, which arrived at New
York on Sunday morning week, was two
days out from Liverpool, the passengers
were startled by hearing the report of a pis-
tol. It apparently came from the steer-
age of a Mr. J. P. A. respectable and well-
known merchant of Boston. On entering the
room, to the astonishment and terror of all
on board, Mr. J. P. A. was found holding a
gun, having shot himself in the head.
Having applied the pistol to the ear, the
ball went upper is and did not cause im-
mediate death. The unfortunate man lingered
for two days in excruciating agony.—
Capt. West, at the solicitation of the pas-
sengers, conveyed the remains to New York.

A Singular Court.—In the South Amer-
ican Republic of Chili, we learn from an
article in the Christian Review, there is a
domestic court—a tribunal of fathers to
decide in the case of minor complaining of
the refusal of parents to permit their mar-
riage. Unless the defendant can show sat-
isfactory cause for refusal, the court decrees
the marriage to take place. The effect of
this arrangement, it is stated, is to cause
runaway matches to be comparatively scarce
in Chili.

Cheap Travelling.—The steamboat com-
petition between Cincinnati and Louisville
has reduced the passage between these two
places to 50 cents including meals.

The farmers of Ohio have received
this season over three millions of dollars
for their wool crop.



THE ADAMS SENTINEL.

CETYSBURG:

Monday, August 11th, 1851.

WHIG NOMINATIONS.

FOR GOVERNOR.

WM. F. JOHNSTON.

FOR CANAL COMR.

JOHN STROHM.

For Judges of the Supreme Court,

RICHARD COULTER, Westmoreland.

GEORGE CHAMBERS, Franklin.

WM. M. MEREDITH, Philadelphia.

JOSHUA W. COMLY, Montour.

WILLIAM JESSUP, Susquehanna.

WHIG COUNTY TICKET.

Associate Judges,

SAMUEL R. RUSSELL,

JOHN M'GINLEY.

Assembly,

DR. DAVID MELLINGER

Prothonotary,

WILLIAM W. PAXTON.

Register and Recorder,

DANIEL PLANK.

Clerk of the Courts,

EDEN NORRIS.

Treasurer,

THOMAS WARREN.

Sheriff,

JOHN SCOTT.

Coroner,

DR. H. W. GAUFFMAN.

Commissioner,

ABRAHAM REEVER.

Director of the Poor,

JAMES BIGHAM.

Auditor,

ANDREW MARSHALL, Jr.

FOR PRESIDENT JUDGE,

DANIEL DURKEE.

Pennsylvania College.

The catalogue of the Officers and Students
of this Institution for 1851, has just been
published. The students are numbered as
follows, viz.—Seniors 16, Juniors 10,
Sophomores 18, Freshmen 14, Partial Course
11, Preparatory Department 84—Total
153.

The Annual Commencement will take
place on Thursday the 18th of September.

On the afternoon preceding an address will
be delivered to the Alumni by JACOB B.
BACON, Esq., of Bath, N. Y.; and in the
evening, the annual discourse before the
Luncheon Association will be delivered by
Prof. W. L. ATLEE, M. D., of Philadel-
phia.

"We have received from a friend the
"Announcement of the Medical Department
of Pennsylvania College, for 1851-52."—
From it we learn that the Institution is in
a flourishing state. The last class of ma-
triculants numbered 125, of which 106 were
regular students. The number of gradu-
ates was 36, at the last Commencement.—
Their new building is now completed, and
answers the purpose admirably. For par-
ticulars, see advertisement in our paper to-
day.

The September number of Sartain's
Magazine is already on our table. It is
richly embellished, and has eighty pages of
reading matter, closely printed, being a very
considerable increase over the last volume.
St. Cecilia and the Dew-drop are two ex-
quisitely executed engravings.

The steamer Empire City arrived at
New York on Wednesday from Chagres.—
She brings \$1,400,000 worth of gold on
freight, besides what is in possession of her
passengers, of whom there were about 360.
The dates from San Francisco are to the
1st of July. Some news by her is given in
another part of our paper to-day.

A fatal accident occurred near West-
minster a few days ago. Mr. Perry Myer-
ly, while in a store a short distance from
his residence, purchasing caps for his gun,
the gun accidentally went off as he was
reaching across the counter for the articles
named, and its entire contents passed
through the right side of his head, scatter-
ing the brains and pieces of the skull in
every direction. He lingered in great agony
until next morning. He had been mar-
ried a few weeks.

Several young ladies of Waynesboro',
appeared in the streets of that village a few
evenings since, dressed in the Bloomer ex-
travaganza, but were pursued by several young
men, and grossly insulted. The Editor of
the Record appears to have "his back up" at
these young men for their mean conduct.

The drought in Texas had been very
severe up to last date, so much so, that it
is feared that there will not be sufficient
breakfasts raised for consumption. In
some localities there has been no rain for
three months.

Out of the 208 furnaces in Pennsyl-
vania, 149 (just one half) have stopped
within the last 18 months, and the work-
men thrown out of employment. And yet
every vessel that arrives in this country is
loaded with railroad iron.

The cholera has broken out in the
Illinois penitentiary at Alton, and sixteen
convicts had died at last accounts.

The Manover Spectator.

We took occasion, two weeks ago, to al-
lude to the "Manover" course of this Jour-
nal lately. Our paragraph has elicited from
its editor quite a long article in de-
fence of the course taken—in which friend
LEADER defines his Whiggery. Well, we
feel no disposition at all to enter into any
content upon the subject, particularly dur-
ing this warm weather, as we find he ap-
pears to be now as good a Whig as any one
amongst us. He came out in an article
against Gov. Johnston; but finding he stood
alone among the Whig press of Pennsylvania,
he has now placed Gov. Johnston's
name at his mast-head. Good! He had a
strong article in favor of one of the Demo-
cratic candidates for the Supreme Bench,
Judge Lewis: he has now the noble Whig
Judicial Ticket floating in the breeze. He
published a warm recommendation of Mr.
Fisher, of York, for the present situation of
Judge Durkee: yet he has in his last paper
placed the name of the latter conspicuously
in his paper as the candidate of his support.
All right again!

The Editor concludes his article with the
inquiry—"And now, friend Sentinel, are
you satisfied? Do you think us a Whig?
If you do not, then tell us what your Whig-
gery is." We are satisfied. The determi-
nation you have come to, in the waters
above mentioned, show that you are still a
good Whig. We felt confident that a little
calm reflection would "bring you to." And
now, "go ahead," and do what you can for
the good cause—let your little "track-fy-
ing" incite you to renewed exertions in the
coming contest. This is a neighbor's advice.

The "Manover Spectator" has hoist-
ed the name of Mr. Webster as its choice
for the next Presidency, subject to the de-
cision of a Whig National Convention—and
inquires of us how we would like to see Mr.
Webster our next President? Very well!
The great "Defender of the Constitution" is
a man eminently qualified for such a situa-
tion; and few men could manage its affairs
better. There are also several other good
men whom we would "like to see" Presi-
dent too. The present noble and talented
Chief Magistrate is one of them. The
choice of Pennsylvania, at this time, how-
ever, is WISESLAND SCOTT, we think, beyond
a peradventure; and we have no doubt a
majority of delegates from this State, to the
National Convention, will go in-instructed for
him. Whether he will receive the nomina-
tion at that Convention, is yet in the womb
of the future. But whoever may be the
nominee, be it Fillmore, Webster, Scott, or
even Harry of the West, he shall receive our
ardent support.

The President of the United States,
accompanied by Secretaries Conrad and
Stuart, is now on a visit to the Valley of
Virginia, and has been received every
where with true Virginia hospitality.

The Ohio Democratic State Con-
vention, to nominate State officers, met at
Columbus on Wednesday last. Reuben Wood,
of Cayuga, was nominated for Governor,
by acclamation; Mr. Medill, of Fairfield,
for Lieutenant Governor; and P. Ranney,
B. Callowell, John A. Corwin, F. W.
Bartley, and A. G. Thurman, Judges of the
Supreme Court.

The Cuban Invasion.

Private letters are said to have been re-
ceived announcing that the Cuban insurrec-
tion has been subdued or put down; and that a
large number of the insurgents had already
been tried and shot.

Still Going.—The steamship Ameri-
ca sailed from Boston on Wednesday, for
Liverpool, with 35 passengers, and \$50,000
in specie.

How quickly and how mournfully
sometimes do the misfortunes of life follow
in the footsteps of each other. We have
rarely seen this more fully exemplified than
in the following painful series of events.
On Friday week, a very fine young lad, named
John Gasmer, was drowned in the river
Schuylkill, near Philadelphia, while bat-
hing. He was about 15 years of age, and
the last of nine children of a poor widow
woman, who alone is left to mourn his un-
timely death! Her husband was killed a
few years since, while at work on the Ca-
t's street prison; one of her sons was kil-
led in Baltimore some time since; two of
her other children were drowned in and on
was turned to death. The father of Mr.
Gasmer, at the loss of his only and favorite
son, and the three daughters, can better
be imagined than described.

Another fine girl, named Mary, of Phila-
delphia, between one and two o'clock on
Wednesday morning, was killed and mangled
to death, by a horse and cart, or one of two
of them was injured. One of them was as-
sailed by three of the rascals, who had been
a revolver and shot one of them. This en-
ded the affray. The officer is now in cus-
tody, and awaits an investigation. This is
the first case where the revolvers of the po-
lice have been used, and as some doubt ex-
ists whether the law authorizes their being
used, the action of the Court is looked to
with considerable interest.

Counterfeit.—There are in circulation
counterfeit or altered ten dollar bills, in the
Farmers' & Mechanics' Bank, Westminster,
Carroll county, Md. They are dated 1st Aug-
ust 4th, 1850, signed J. Reese, Cashier;
J. Mather, President; No. 720, letter A.—
The vignettes consist of a lady in a sitting
posture, with several cows and sheaves of
wheat in the high grass. The genuine bill
of that bank is entirely different.

Another Great Fire in San Francisco.

On the 22d of June, another dreadful fire
took place in San Francisco, California,
which laid in ashes the very heart of the ci-
ty. The fire extended over ten squares,
burning through Montgomery, Dupont,
Washington, Merchant and other streets,
which comprise the business portion of the
place. Five hundred buildings were con-
sumed, and the loss is estimated at three
millions of dollars! The fire was undoubt-
edly the work of incendiaries, and several
persons have been arrested by the vigilant
committee, on suspicion. Six lives are
said to have been lost by this terrible fire,
which coming so closely on the heels of that
from which the city had not yet recovered,
inflicts a severe blow on the prosperity of
the inhabitants. Active preparations were
making to rebuild the burnt district.—
There had been a number of additional cases
of Lynch law. Crime still prevails to a
fearful extent. Indian disturbances are
still of frequent occurrence. At Roque river,
Capt. Fitzpatrick and nine men were
cut off and murdered.

Among the buildings burnt at San
Francisco was the elegant new Presbyterian
Church in progress of erection—lost about
\$1,000. During the fire two men were
shot dead, who were stealing goods. The
City Hospital was also burnt. Here the
scene of distress, when the building took
fire, as the unfortunate inmates, about 90 in
number, were brought out, was harrowing.
Many who were burnt in the former fire,
and by the explosion of the steamer New
World, were still under treatment. They
were all removed without any serious ac-
cident. The City Hall, towering four stories
high, and built of combustible material,
burnt like a fiery volcano.

A shocking murder had been perpetrated
at Sonoma, the details of which are seldom
equalled. Some ruffians, who had taken of-
fence at an article in the Sonoma Herald,
went to the room of the editor, Dr. Gann,
dragged him from his bed, and deliberately
shot him through the heart. He died in-
stantly. They also murdered two other
persons connected with the same office, and
killed or wounded three or four others who
went to their assistance. Captain Snow, a
worthy citizen, was also murdered by two as-
sassin, and in two hours afterwards, the ruf-
fians were taken and hung by the populace
under the most intense excitement. A
great many other cases had occurred of
murder and robbery; and the perpetrators,
as soon as caught, were put to death by the
populace! What a fearful state of society!

We observe among the losers by the
last fire in San Francisco, are Cooper & Co.,
\$10,000. We presume they are our Ad-
ams county firm. If so, we very much re-
gret their loss, and hope it may be exagger-
ated.

Good News from New York.—It is
known to most of our readers that there has
been for a year past, a split amongst the
Whigs of the State of New York. Two dis-
tinct Whig organizations have existed. But
we are happy to learn that there is every
probability of a speedy adjustment of all
matters in dispute. The basis of a re-uni-
on between the two sections of the party in
the State has been agreed upon. But one
Whig State Convention is to be called. In
that Convention, the whole party will be
represented. In short, the party there is
again a unit—the result of which will be a
thorough Whig victory in New York in
November next.

Lutheran Seminary.—A meeting was
held at Hagerstown on Tuesday week, to
organize a new Lutheran Female Seminary.
Addresses were delivered by the Rev. C. P.
Krauth, Rev. H. L. Baughner, and the Hon.
Wm. T. Hamilton, and a Board of Trustees
was elected. The institution is to go into
operation as soon as \$25,000 is subscribed,
of which amount \$20,000 is already secured.

An awful murder and suicide took
place at Newark, N. J., on Monday night
last. A man named Edward Prann, had
been engaged to a young Irish girl named
Margaret Garraty, but had broken his en-
gagement and married another woman.—
He was walking in the street with his newly
married wife on Monday night, when the
injured girl stepped up to him and strangled
him with a large carving knife, and imme-
diately afterwards killed herself with the
same weapon.

The above case is in type, and we
trust the girl did not kill her mother, as
she appeared for a short time, and has
since returned, and is happily married to
herself to the satisfaction.

Seven men were killed at New
York from Europe on Monday and Tuesday
last, with 3,750 emigrants!

A destructive fire took place at Provi-
dence, R. I., on Tuesday night last, which
destroyed property to the amount of \$60,
000 to \$70,000.

The steam boiler in the large distil-
lery at Harrison, near Cincinnati, exploded
on the 2d inst., killing fifteen persons, and
demolishing the building.

The locomotive force on the New
York and Erie Railroad amounts to one
hundred and seven engines. The road,
it is said, will require, when in full opera-
tion, two hundred locomotives.

Reducing a Population.—A London pa-
per gives late advices from the Island of
Grand Canary, which state that out of a
population of 2000, which the Island con-
tained, at least 5000 have perished of chol-
era.

Governor Johnston.

Gov. Johnston is actively engaged in ren-
dering a true account of his stewardship as
Governor of Pennsylvania during the past
three years. And it is such an account,
says the Lancaster Union, as must commend
itself to the favorable consideration of all
unprejudiced voters and tax payers in this
State. His progress, thus far, has been one
succession of triumphs. Wherever he has
been, the PEOPLE have flocked to hear and
see him—to welcome him

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Sketches are destined to be as popular as the majority of his previously published works. They are not a dull chapter in the work, filled as it is with an infinite variety." The author has a room and verge enough for the employment of his fine talents to great advantage, and must consequently have accomplished the task. The biographical sketch of the author is interesting and well considered, and adds much to the value of the book, which is got up in a very neat

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which he may be judged with the greatest satisfaction his fame as a wood-painter and thinker. *New York Tribune*, Dec. 17, 1849.

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